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POLAND TO USE HER OWN JUDGMENT

Says Strategic Situation Must Be Boundary Guide

ANSWER SATISFIES COLBY

Serious Consequences Might Result Should The Poles Stop At A Fixed Line Without Satisfactory Guarantees.

Washington.—Poland's answer to the recent American note in connection with military operations along the Russian-Polish border is viewed as "entirely satisfactory," Secretary Colby announced. The entire correspondence between the two governments is to be made public at once.

Poland has answered the admonition of the United States that the Polish armies halt at the ethnographic frontier of Poland, with the statement that strategic considerations must govern Poland's course.

Formal reply from Warsaw to the recent American note was handed to the State Department by the Polish minister. While official comment was lacking, it was learned that the Warsaw government, although expressing agreement with the American contention that Russian territory should be respected, pointed out that it was forced to consider serious consequences which might result should the Polish counter-offensive against the Soviet armies stop at a fixed line without satisfactory guarantees from Soviet authorities.

The Polish note, it is understood, calls attention to the fact that Poland's frontiers had been violated by the Bolsheviki in the drive toward Warsaw, although the British Government had called upon the Soviet forces to halt at the ethnographic boundaries of Poland.

Gratification at the position taken by the United States in the note to Italy on the Russian-Polish situation is expressed by the Polish Government in the communication presented by Prince Lubomirski, the Polish minister, the second part of which is devoted to discussion of the suggestions made to Poland by the United States in the note of August 21, proposing that Poland announce her intention to halt the counter-offensive on the line fixed by the Supreme Council as the ethnographic boundary of that country.

The reply followed an informal announcement last week transmitted through the American charge at Warsaw which has been characterized by officials as "not disappointing."

NEW RULE TO AID VETS.

Comptroller Of Treasury Will Reverse Decision.

Washington.—Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, has just announced that he will reconsider a previous ruling under which the vouchers for medical attention and the like, submitted by war veterans undergoing vocational training, would not be honored by the Treasury.

Already some 2,500 vouchers from ex-service men have been held up on account of this ruling, a number of them representing large sums for major operations performed on men in training.

The ruling which Warwick now promises to reconsider has been strenuously fought by the national legislative committee of the American Legion, which sits permanently in Washington, and by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, under whose care are the 40,000 veterans now undergoing rehabilitational training.

DRYS NOMINATE WOMAN.

Candidate For Senator—Preacher Gubernatorial Nominee.

Indianapolis.—A woman, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, of Upland, was nominated a candidate for United States Senator by the Indiana Prohibition Party, which concluded its annual convention in Indianapolis. Mrs. Vayhinger is the wife of the president of Taylor University. The Rev. C. M. Kroft, of Indianapolis, was selected as the party's candidate for Governor. A platform declaring for a League of Nations and the establishment of world courts for the settlement of international disputes was adopted.

ALTENDORF ESCAPES.

Man Held By Mexico For Deportation Evades Guards.

Juarez, Mexico.—Dr. Paul B. Altendorf, who claimed he was a secret agent of the United States in Mexico during the World War and recently arrested in Mexico City and ordered deported as a "pernicious foreigner," escaped from two Mexican Army officers who were guarding him during the night.

TWO BIDS FOR NAVY PLANT.

Washington.—Only two bids have been received by the Navy Department for the naval ordnance plant at Dayton, Ohio. These were from J. F. Omer, who offered $144,000, and L. M. Crandall, who bid $120,000.

GIVES BLOOD TO HIS PATIENT.

Pennsylvania Physician Also Directs Successful Operation.

Bristol, Pa.—In an effort to save the life of his patient Dr. William J. Webb, a Bristol physician, volunteered to give a pint of his blood in a transfusion operation to Mrs. Jacob Schmidt, Jr., a young Bristol matron. The operation, performed at the Mariman Hospital by physicians of the institution, directed by Dr. Webb himself, was successful, and the patient will recover, it was stated.

EARL GODWIN

Earl Godwin, a well-known newspaper man, has been made assistant to the president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone company, one of the largest of the Bell telephone corporations. Mr. Godwin was one of the founders of the National Press club and has been its president.

BARNETT SENT TO FRISCO.

Former Commandant Of Marine Corps Will Be Senior Officer.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. George Barnett, formerly major-general, commandant of the Marine Corps, has been assigned to duty at San Francisco as senior officer of the corps on the Pacific Coast. General Barnett, whose assignment follows a 60-day leave of absence taken at the beginning of the fiscal year, when he was succeeded as commandant of the corps by Major-General La Jeune, will have immediate direction in his new post of all Marine Corps movements on the coast.

SARAH BERNHARDT ILL.

Has Congestion Of The Lungs And Inflammation Of Kidneys.

Paris.—Sarah Bernhardt is suffering from a congestion of the lungs and an inflammation of the kidneys, and is confined to her bed. Her illness is due to a motor trip, which she took a few days ago from her summer home at Belle Isle to Paris. The attending physicians are not apprehensive of serious developments, but the start of Mme. Bernhardt's English farewell engagement will be delayed for several weeks, at least.

RAISE RATE FOR BAGGAGE.

Charge Of 25 Cents Extra For Each Piece Handled.

New York.—The Public Service Commission announced that it would permit the transfer companies to charge 25 cents extra for every piece of baggage handled. The increased tariff, the commission expects will equal the sum of advanced wages to the employes. The commission stated that it would retain the right to investigate the profits of the companies to determine whether the new rate is fair to the public.

PREMIER POISONED.

Hungarian Premier Reported Victim Of Needle.

Budapest.—Premier Teleky is suffering from blood poisoning. The Minister of Commerce, M. Rubinek, will be acting premier until Count Teleky's recovery. There have been various rumors that the Premier is the victim of poisoned needles, and considerable mystery has developed in the case.

FEDERAL TRADE HEAD TO QUIT.

Chairman Colver Writes He Will Not Consider Reappointment.

Washington.—Chairman W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, notified President Wilson that he did not wish his name considered for reappointment to the commission at the expiration of his term, September 25. In his letter to the President, Mr. Colver said he desired to engage in private business.

MOVIE STAR SHOOTS SELF.

Robert Harron Accidentally Discharges Pistol.

New York.—Robert Harron, motion-picture star, shot himself accidentally while unpacking a trunk, and was reported by his physicians to be in a serious condition. Hope for his recovery has not been abandoned, it was said. Mr. Harron's home is in Hollywood, Cal.

WASHINGTON

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the application of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railway Company for authority to purchase 21,300 shares of capital stock with a par value of $1,065,000 of the West Side Belt Railroad Company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended pending investigating rules of certain southwestern railroads requiring payment of freight charges in American currency on through shipments to Canada.

Ultimate Ownership of the great stockyards by livestock dealers and producers is proposed by the Big Five meat packing companies in a plan for disposition of their yard holdings.

Refusal of the public to pay excessive prices caused a continuation of the downward trend of values in August, the Federal Reserve Board declared in its monthly review.

TENNESSEE HOUSE REVERSES SUFF ACT

Refuses to Concur With Senate on Ratification

ROBERTS MAY HOLD KEY

Governor Has Authority To Rescind His Certification—The Courts, Too, Are Yet To Pass Upon The Whole Question.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee House of Representatives, with a quorum present for the first time since August 20, expunged from its Journal all record of ratification of the federal suffrage amendment and voted forty-seven to twenty-four, with twenty not voting, to non-concur in the action of the Senate in ratifying the amendment.

Governor Roberts, upon being notified of the House's action, declined to make any statement other than to say that the situation could only be dealt with in a legal manner and was in the hands of Attorney General Thompson. The latter, in a letter read on the House floor during discussion of the matter of reconsidering the vote, expressed the opinion that reconsideration of the resolution of ratification was impossible since the House already had adopted it and Governor Roberts had certified to Secretary of State Colby this action by both House and Senate.

State officials and many members of the legislature expressed the belief that legality or illegality of Tennessee's ratification would be decided upon, the record certified to Washington by Governor Roberts and not on the action taken by the House.

Shortly after the House convened it become evident that the antiratificationists, a majority of whom have been in Alabama on a filibuster for more than a week, were in the majority through failure of several of the suffrage members to arrive in time. With clock-like program, the antis proceeded to put through their plan of attempting to undo what was done August 21—when ratification was accomplished.

The first step was the motion to expunge from the journal of that day all reference to the proceedings upon the suffrage ratification resolution. After this was carried, 47 to 37, with six not voting, motion was made and carried that a certified copy of the resolution, the original of which is in the hands of the Senate, be spread upon the journal.

Representative Riddick, floor leader of the ratificationists, made the point of order that the resolution was out of the hands of the House and now a part of the Federal Constitution through proclamation of Secretary of State Colby. He was overruled by Speaker Walker.

The House by a viva voce vote then adopted a motion to reconsider its previous action upon the resolution. Motion was then made and carried to nonconcur in the action of the Senate in ratifying the ratification resolution.

Antiratificationists would not state whether they expect to make an effort to have the Senate, which voted to ratify, 25 to 4, to reverse its action.

$12,000 MARINE FUNDS STOLEN.

Major Knocked Unconscious By Robber At Quantico, Va.

Washington.—Major H. S. Green, officer in charge of the Quantico (Va.) marine barracks post exchange, was knocked unconscious at his quarters in the camp Monday by a robber, who escaped with $12,000 of the funds in his possession. His assailant abandoned $3,000 in checks and silver, which was included in the exchange receipts, but took all the currency. Major Green is now in the post hospital, but will recover. A board of inquiry, headed by Gen. Smedley Butler, commandant at Quantico, is now investigating the circumstances.

AIDING JEWS AT DANZIG.

Barracks Being Built For Those On Way To America.

Vienna.—Representatives in Danzig of the Joint Distribution Committee for American Jewish relief are building large barracks in that city to accommodate the great number of Eastern European Jews awaiting shipment to America, according to Danzig dispatches.

Jacob Massel, European director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, the organization which is aiding European Jews to join their friends in the United States, has reached Danzig.

AMERICAN WOMAN FINED.

Smuggled Nine Pistols Into England By Airplane.

London.—A fashionably attired American woman giving the name of Mrs. Gretchen Menken was fined £50 here for smuggling nine pistols into England by airplane. She pleaded guilty. The woman said the weapons were for her 14-year-old son, who is a pistol marksman.

ISLAND OF MALTA SHAKEN.

Numerous Buildings In Floriana Are Damaged.

London.—The Island of Malta suffered an earthquake shock of considerable force says a Central News dispatch from Rome, quoting advices from Syracuse, Sicily. Numerous buildings in Floriana and the surrounding district were seriously damaged and the population was in a panic, the dispatch says.

COAL MINERS GET BIG INCREASE

Wilson Approves Majority Report of Commission.

THE PRICES SHOULD DROP

Wages Of Contract Miners Raised 20 Per Cent., And Those Of Company Men, 17 Per Cent.

Washington.—President Wilson today approved the majority report of the Anthracite Coal Commission awarding anthracite miners wage increases aggregating $85,000,000, and notified the miners that he expected them "to accept the award and carry it into effect in good faith."

Replying to threats from the miners that they would stop work unless the minority report of the commission, recommending a higher award than provided in the majority, were accepted, the President stated definitely that the majority award would not be set aside.

The majority report of the commission, signed by W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, representative of the public and chairman, and by W. L. Connell, of Scranton, Pa., representing the operators, granted wage increases of 20 and 17 per cent. above the present wage scale. The 20 per cent. wage increase was awarded contract miners and the advance of 17 per cent. was recommended for company miners, monthly men, miners' laborers and consideration minors.

Neal J. Ferry, of McAdoo, Pa., representing the miners, whose minority report the workers in district meetings have indorsed, recommended a minimum wage of $6 a day for adult day laborers and an increase of 31 per cent. for contract workers.

In refusing the request of the miners for acceptance of the minority report, as made in a telegram through their local representatives, the President called attention to a resolution adopted by the miners in convention agreeing to accept the findings of such a commission as he appointed.

"By all the laws of honor upon which civilization rests," the President in his telegram to the miners added, "that pledge should be fulfiled. Any intimation that the anthracite mineworkers will refuse to work under the award because it does not grant them all that they expected is a reflection upon the sincerity of the men who constitute the backbone of the community in which they live."

The President further told the miners that if their communication was intended as a threat, they could rest assured that the challenge would be accepted, and that the people of the country would find some substitute fuel to tide them over "until the real sentiment of the anthracite mineworkers can find expression and they are ready to abide by the obligations they have entered into."

SUFFRAGE WON; NOT PAID FOR.

Miss Alice Paul Sends Out Appeal To Make Up Deficit.

Washington.—A general alarm has been sent out by the National Woman's Party for funds with which to meet past expenses and keep the pot boiling in the immediate future. An appeal for donations is being sent to 6,000 suffragists in all parts of the United States.

"The woman suffrage victory is won but not paid for," Miss Alice Paul said. She explained that the contest in Tennessee cost $12,000 and this has not been settled. The money was expended for maintaining a large staff of organizers in Tennessee, for salaries and traveling expenses and the general expenses incident to the threefold campaign for the thirty-sixth State.

NEFF 77,383 VOTES AHEAD.

Increasing Lead On Former Senator Bailey Of Texas.

Dallas, Tex.—Pat M. Neff, of Waco, led Joseph Bailey, former senator for Texas, by 77,383 votes for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, according to the final telegraphic report of the Texas election bureau.

The figures gave Neff 244,445 and Bailey 167,062 and represented an estimated 75 per cent. of the total vote.

TWO CABINETS RESIGN.

Ministries In Both Roumania And Spain Are Out.

Paris.—The resignation of the Roumanian Cabinet, headed by Premier Averesco, is announced in Berlin dispatches quoting the Vienna newspapers. The Aversco Ministry was formed March 19 last. The Spanish Cabinet also has resigned, according to advices received here from Madrid.

400 ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

Paris.—Dispatches from Constantinople report the massacre of 400 Armenians by Kurds in Anatolia. The Kurds shot the men, but the women and children were locked in a church and burned to death, the dispatches say.

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY.

Great Britain, France And Holland Join Celebration.

Provincetown, Mass.—Great Britain, France and Holland joined with the United States here in celebrating the Pilgrim tercentenary. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, speaking at exercises held at the base of the Pilgrim Monument, conveyed a message from President Wilson, expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

CREW TRAPPED IN SUBMARINE

Which Goes Down at Sea While Baltimore Bound

CREW ALL SAVED BUT TWO

Craft With Four Officers And Crew Of 36 Men Submerged Off Cape Henlopen—Position Almost Vertical.

Philadelphia.—All members of the crew of the United States Submarine S-5 except two, who are supposed to be officers, were rescued after the undersea craft had been submerged off Cape Henlopen for 42 hours, according to a radio message received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Baltimore.—The S-5 was bound for Baltimore and due to arrive Thursday morning, with its crew of four officers and 26 men. The submarine is lying disabled and almost completely submerged in the Atlantic Ocean, 55 miles east of Fenwick Shoals lightship, off the Delaware Coast.

The submarine went down about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was 35 hours later when the first wireless message Thursday night told of her plight. Two vessels are standing by, pumping air into the submerged craft, while fleet destroyers and other craft are speeding from Atlantic naval bases to the rescue.

At midnight a wireless from the army transport General Goethals said the stern of the submarine was being barely kept at the surface by a precarious hold the transport had been able to get.

The commander of the S-5 is Lieut. Charles M. Cooke, Jr., who was commander of the submarine E-2 when an explosion occurred in January, 1916, killing five men and injuring nine.

The purpose of the submarine coming to Baltimore was to stimulate navy recruiting and to complete the quota of the crew. Commander Northcroft, head of the local navy recruiting bureau, had made arrangements for its docking and its inspection by the people of Baltimore. It was to have docked just ahead of the fisheries steamer Albatross in the slip at East Falls and Eastern avenues.

SEES PASSING OF HIRED GIRL.

Every Housekeeper Her Own Servant Soon, Says Teacher.

Chicago.—The time is approaching when every woman will have to be her own hired girl, Miss Jennie H. Snow, supervisor of household arts of public schools here, said.

Miss Snow, known as the "Housekeeping Teacher," believes:

"The day of the efficient hired girl is passing. Every housewife should be a good housekeeper as well. We shall teach every high school girl the essentials of efficient housekeeping—not as they apply to herself alone, but to her entire family."

USE OF SUGAR AT NEW HIGH.

Per Capita Consumption Last Year 90.6 Pounds.

Washington.—The per capita consumption of sugar was 90.6 pounds during the 12 months ended June 30, the highest in history, according to a study by the Commerce Department, just made public.

Imports of sugar totaled 9,485,727,637 pounds and exports 1,458,680,026. Sugar was brought from more than 40 countries, Cuba being the chief seller, with a total of 6,905,709,612 pounds sent to this country, the biggest Cuban importation in history.

SHOOTS BEST AT HIMSELF.

Man Who Fails To Kill Wife Succeeds In Suicide.

Scranton, Pa.—Believing that he had murdered his wife, John Merkowich, 56 years old, of Throop, committed suicide by firing a bullet through his brain. Merkowich had attempted to shoot his wife as she fled from their home, following a series of quarrels.

Had it not been for the tripping of Mrs. Merkowich over a stone, a double tragedy might have been enacted. The general consensus of opinion is that Merkowich, seeing his wife fall, thought he had killed her, and then fired the bullet into his own brain.

WOMAN WOULDN'T TELL AGE.

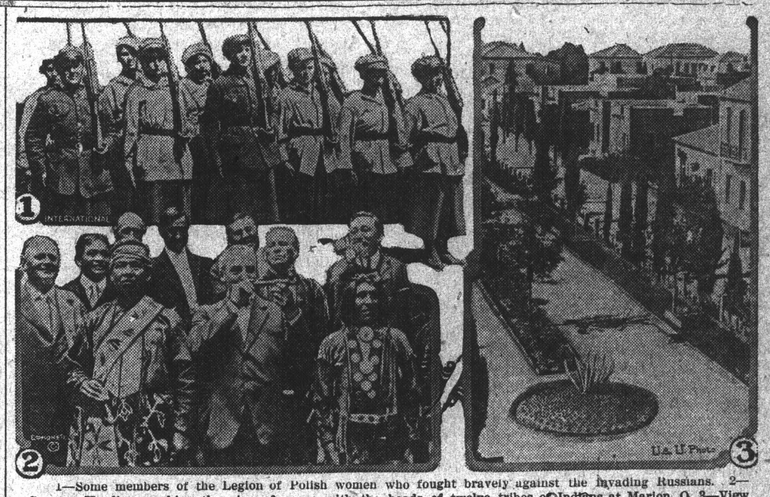
Denied Right To Vote In Maine Elections.

Portland, Maine.—The question of whether a woman has a right to the one secret she is sure to keep—her age—may be determined by the courts here. Mrs. E. Ernest Holman, wife of a prominent Portland citizen was denied the right to register for the September State elections because she refused to give her age. The incident may be made a test case and the courts called upon to decide whether a woman must divulge her age in enrolling for an election.

TO TEST DRUG STORE LIQUOR.

U. S. Agents In Cleveland Moved By Wood Alcohol Case.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Harry H. Weiss, internal revenue collector for the northern district of Ohio, announced he had asked the federal authorities to investigate the quality of whisky being sold by drug stores here on physicians in a local hospital that whisky which was to have been given a patient contained wood alcohol and brown sugar.



1—Some members of the Legion of Polish women who fought bravely against the invading Russians. 2—Senator Harding smoking the pipe of peace with the heads of twelve tribes of Indians at Marion, O. 3—View of "Tell Avio," the prosperous Jewish (Zionist) colony at Jaffa.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Defeat of Russian Armies in Poland One of the Greatest In History.

HUNDRED THOUSAND CAPTURED

America and Allies Warn Poles to Stop at Frontier—Britain to Recognize Egypt's Independence—Cox Accuses Republicans of Trying to "Buy" Presidency.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The week closed with four of the five soviet Russian armies that attacked Poland practically destroyed or dispersed. The Reds, it was estimated, had lost nearly 100,000 prisoners and about 40,000 others had been killed. Many thousands had been forced across the German border, where they were disarmed and interned—or were supposed to be, if the Germans did their duty as neutrals. The Russian cavalry and infantry that escaped from the Polish pincers retired on Grodno and Ossowiec and such reserves as they had were brought up to the latter place. It was expected that the Reds would put up a desperate fight in the marsh country there to preserve contact with the East Prussia border and to keep the Poles from forming a junction with the Lithuanians.

The last real effort of the Red army of the north resulted in three days of fierce fighting in the Narew valley between Lomza and Ostrolenka, the Russians trying to force their way across the road to Bialystok. The Poles captured the river crossings, and next day another of their forces advanced along the Prussian frontier to Myszynies. The Reds were caught between these forces and had to surrender.

Of all the invaders of Poland, only General Budenny's forces, mostly cavalry, appear to have escaped. They were operating in Galicia toward Lemburg, and when the fate of the soviet adventure was certain they made a rush forward with the intention of destroying the great oil wells in that region. They reached the outskirts of Lemburg but were driven away by volunteers and a few regulars. As they retired they destroyed villages and crops and carried off all implements, furniture, clothing and animals.

Unbiased observers describe the defeat of the Reds as one of the greatest of military disasters and say the campaign that brought it about was of surpassing interest. They agree substantially concerning the utter rout of the soviet armies, but in this they are contradicted by such bolshevik leaders as have been heard from and by some Germans. These assert that the retreat of the Reds has been conducted in an orderly manner, that they saved most of their supply trains and that the number of casualties has been greatly exaggerated by the Poles.

If now the Poles can restrain their enthusiasm and ambition all may be well with them. They have been warned by the United States, France and probably Great Britain that they must not again attempt an invasion of Russian territory but must stop their advance at the ethnic border of Poland. If they disobey, the allies will withdraw their support. The French foreign office, while agreeing that the Poles must not try to seize any Russian territory, admits the exigencies of the campaign might make it necessary for them to cross the frontier temporarily.

The entente allies came into full accord concerning the Polish question last week, much to the surprise of Germany, and probably to its dismay. They really adopted the policy of France and it is supposed Lloyd George was brought to this view by the persistent attempts of the Reds against British rule in various regions and by some of the terms they tried to force on Poland. These latter were at variance with the terms which Kameneff said would be proposed and included the demand that a proletariat army be formed in Poland. Naturally the victorious Poles have rejected the terms of the Reds, and it was stated by Tchitcherin, soviet foreign minister, that this would result in the immediate rupture of the negotiations at Minsk.

General Wrangel, who had been rather quiet of late in the Crimean peninsula, started a vigorous campaign Thursday with his reorganized forces. One of his armies moved eastward onto the mainland, speedily taking the important Black sea port of Novorossiysk and other cities and almost reaching Ekaterinodar, capital of the Kuban Cossacks. At the same time another army occupied the Donetz coal basin 350 miles to the north. The loss of those mines will be an especially severe blow to the bolsheviki.

On the borders of the republic of Georgia, an alarming concentration of bolshevik forces is reported, supposedly in pursuit of a plan to march through Georgia and Armenia and establish communication with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

The nationalist movement in Egypt, which has been more serious than censored dispatches made it appear, and which has been increasing ever since the establishment of the British protectorate during the war, seems about to meet with success. The British government, it is reliably though not officially reported, has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt and a final treaty and alliance will soon be negotiated. Fundamental points in the agreement, it is said, are: Egypt will recognize Great Britain's privileged position in the valley of the Nile, and agrees in case of war to afford every facility for access to Egyptian territory; Great Britain will maintain a garrison in Egypt in the canal zone; Egypt regains control of foreign relations, subject to her not making treaties contrary to British policy, and will have the right to maintain diplomatic representatives abroad.

The Albanians and Serbs, who are fighting a little war of their own, have been having some bloody battles and the Albanians claim to have driven their foes back into their own country. The victors halted, at least temporarily, at the demarcation line fixed in 1913.

Two deposed rulers of Europe are figuring on climbing back onto thrones. Constantine, former king of Greece, believes that the Greeks will call him back if they have full freedom of expression at the coming elections, but he fears Venizelos will prevent this. He was deeply grieved the other day because Lloyd George, on vacation in Lucerne, refused to see him. The premier gave as a reason "the dastardly attempt on the life of Venizelos," for which Constantine asserts he was in no way to blame.

The other hopeful ex-ruler is Charles, former emperor of Austria. According to a report circulated in European capitals, the Hungarian people want him to be their king, and Great Britain and France have agreed to permit it. Italy and Serbia object, but it is thought the Vatican can persuade the former. Charles has said he would accept the throne of Hungary.

Lloyd George departed for his Swiss holiday in the expectation that the Irish question would await his return. But Irish leaders would not stand for the delay. On Wednesday the standing committee of the Irish peace conference called on the lords justices, representatives of the lord lieutenant, to present resolutions demanding dominion home rule, stoppage of coercion and the calling of an Irish convention. They also telegraphed the premier asking that he receive a deputation immediately, in view of the urgency of the situation.

This peace conference was an assemblage of some 700 representatives of moderate opinion in all parts of Ireland, and in all parties. Most of them were unionists, and among the conferees were members of the house of lords, Protestant bishops, Catholic priests, prominent business men, and great land owners. The earl of Shaftesbury, who owns the land on which Belfast was built, was unexpectedly present, and told the gathering: "I am an Ulsterman, and I'll stand by Ulster, but I am with you in toto. Have patience with Ulster and we'll bring her to the point of self-government as a part of united Ireland." Other Belfast leaders said much the same. It was believed this conference was a long step toward Irish unity and the settlement of the island's troubles.

Meantime Terrence MacSwener, lord mayor of Cork, was dying of self-imposed hunger in a British prison, and Irishmen appealed to King George to save him, and to President Wilson and the heads of all European states, comparing his case to that of the burgomaster of Brussels whom the Germans imprisoned. Mr. Lloyd George said that, whatever the consequences, the government could not take the responsibility of freeing MacSweney. The Sinn Fein leaders feared his death would lead to an outbreak that would play into the hands of the British.

Efforts of the anti-suffragists to prevent or delay the promulgation of the ratification of the suffrage amendment were foiled, and on Thursday Secretary of State Colby, receiving official notification of the action of the Tennessee legislature, signed and issued the proclamation. The District of Columbia refused to issue a restraining order to Secretary Colby, so now the only hope remaining of the foes of suffrage is that the United States Supreme court will declare the Tennessee ratification illegal.

It is interesting to read the opinion of the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, who has been a consistent opponent of woman suffrage. He says:

"I regret very much that the women have taken the plunge into the deep. I would much prefer that things had remained as they were. I am, however, of the opinion that after the first election or so only a small percentage of the women of the country will avail themselves of the privilege of voting."

Governor Cox roused the Republicans by asserting that they are raising a minimum fund of $15,000,000 for the campaign. National Chairman Will Hays and his associates at once denied the truth of the statement and both they and the Democratic leaders demanded that the senate committee on campaign expenditures investigate the charge. The committee, which is in session in Chicago subpoenaed National Chairmen Hays and White and Congressional Chairmen Fess and Doremus, and "invited" Governor Cox also to appear before it and present such evidence as he might have to substantiate his statements. The Democratic candidate said he would furnish what information he had in due time, and meanwhile he went ahead with his speaking tour, repeating his accusations. When he reached Pittsburgh, Thursday night, he opened up and made public the alleged facts upon which he based his charge that the Republicans are trying to "buy the presidency."

The "expose" really was not so sensational as might have been expected. Cox read a list of 51 cities and the amount which the Republican national committee proposed to raise in each, the total being $8,145,000. This figure, he asserted, had nothing to do with "the large amounts being collected in hundreds of smaller cities, towns and rural communities." He gave no names of contributors, saying the Republicans could produce those. The governor also read documents which he said proved that Senator Harding had detailed knowledge of the financing of his campaign.

Republican Treasurer Upham, who had previously told something of the quota list, says the quotas are vastly larger than the actual amount called for by the budget, and asserted that the national committee had collected, to date, only $696,977.82.

A rather weak come-back was the charge made by Congressman Fred Britten, that the British parliament had appropriated $87,500 in favor of the British ambassador at Washington for "entertainment purposes," and that this fund had already found its way to the Democratic national committee. This was, of course, denounced as absurd by both Ambassador Geddes and Democratic Chairman White. Governor Cox said the charge was "too silly for words."

SHIP TONNAGE STILL SHORT

Will Be Long Before the Ravages Made by War Are Completely Made Up.

New York.—In spite of the fact that the seagoing tonnage of the United States is today nearly 10,400,000 tons greater than in 1914, an advance of more than 800 per cent, and in spite of the intensive steamship production in Great Britain and the United States for themselves and other countries, the world's steel steam tonnage is now less by 3,500,000 tons gross than it would have been if the war had not interfered with the normal rate of expansion.

Britain is now building nearly 1,500,000 gross tons of ships more than this country is building, according to the statement, but British holdings of steamers are still 781,000 below the total at the outbreak of the war.

The tonnage of the United States is placed at 19,040,000, while that of the United Kingdom is 18,000,000. The British lead before the war was 14,000,000 tons, and today it is approximately 2,300,000, with indications that the lead will increase from now on.

The British lead in steel steamers, however, is 4,686,000 tons, and Americans own 1,234,000 tons of wooden steamers, against 85,000 tons.

The figures indicate that while the United States has trebled its pre-war holdings, Great Britain and all the other maritime nations combined are still about 2,300,000 tons below their 1914 total.